

CITY ELECTION.

Tuesday March 7th.

Independent City Ticket.

For Mayor,
BAILEY DAVENPORT.
For Police Magistrate,
CHARLES BUFORD, Jr.
For Aldermen,
1st Ward—WILLIAM SHEARER.
2d Ward—WASHINGTON L. SWENEY.
3d Ward—DAVID L. CUNKLE.
4th Ward—OTIS J. DIMICK.

Announcements.

For Mayor.
BAILEY DAVENPORT will be a candidate for reelection to the office of Mayor of the city of Rock Island, March 2, 1866.

For Police Magistrate.
Editor Argus—Sir: Please announce CHARLES BUFORD, Jr., as a candidate for Police Magistrate. MARY VOTER.

For Aldermen, First Ward.
Editor Argus—Please say that WILLIAM SHEARER will run for Alderman in the First Ward.

For Aldermen, Second Ward.
We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON L. SWENEY as a candidate for Alderman in the Second Ward.

For Aldermen, Third Ward.
Editor Argus—Please announce that DAVID L. CUNKLE will run for Alderman in the Third Ward.

For Aldermen, Fourth Ward.
Editor Argus—Please tell the people that OTIS J. DIMICK will be a candidate for Alderman in the Fourth Ward. MARY VOTER.

The Fenians—Card from Archbishop Purcell.

1st. The undersigned, in order to correct present or future misapprehensions of his views on Fenianism, takes this occasion to refer to what he has said on this subject in public addresses in the cathedral and in the St. Xavier church, in this city within the last twelve months.

2d. He also desires to remind all whom it may concern that he long since published in the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph the constitution, by laws, and oath of said society, attested and circulated by the late Rev. E. O'Flaherty, proving said society to have been, at the time of the circulation of these documents, an oath-bound, secret society, and as such to be shunned and avoided by every sincere and loyal Catholic.

3d. It is claimed that the oath is no longer enforced, and that the Fenian Brotherhood is no longer liable to condemnation or distrust as an oath-bound society. But this I regard simply as an evasion. For in the proceedings of the first national convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in Chicago, Ill., in 1863, and published the same year, by James Gibbons, Philadelphia, I read what I regard as equivalent to the strongest kind of oath, the following pledge of membership:

"I, _____, solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor, as a truthful and honest man, that I will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers in the Fenian Brotherhood."

4th. Furthermore, in the XVIII. resolution adopted in said convention, I read of the monstrous arbitrary power conferred on the head center, to confirm or annul the election of all state centers and centers of circles, and that through this despotic monarchical chief "alone shall the brotherhood receive any communication from any parties whatsoever."

5th. If this does not constitute a supreme, irresponsible tribunal, and bind the members, hand and foot, to its behests, I know not where such tribunal and such enslavement can be found on earth.

Finally, I love Ireland, I desire its independence, I deplore its sad fate for the last three hundred years, especially under the yoke of England's injustice, inhumanity and tyranny; but I have no faith that the Fenian head centers or state centers could govern her if they had the chance. On the contrary, I believe they would give her a worse constitution and make her condition worse than it is at present. And I therefore conjure every man who has any respect for my judgment and advice to have nothing to do with the Fenians.

J. B. DANFORTH, JR., Archbishop of Cincinnati.

"A handsome young gal in our town was set up with one night by a noble young specimen of the true American, with science in his vest pocket—I mean a dry goods clerk—and the young gal's mother, hearing soth pop, rose from her couch, under an impression that her child had been holding a wild revel on the roof over the next room. But on opening the door she discovered it was huggins and kinsin' which awakened her from peaceful repose. 'My daughter, oh, my daughter,' this fond parent did cry, 'what I should like to see this doins in my own house!' 'I know, dear mother,' this ewe village maiden did quickly reply, 'that it is quite improper, but it is orful soth in'!"

An affected young lady (seated in a rocking chair, reading the Bible, exclaims—Mother, here is a grammatical error in the Bible. (Mother, lowering her specks, and approaching the reader in a very scrutinizing attitude, says—'Kill it! kill it! It's the very thing that has been eating the book marks.'"

A youngster, while perusing a chapter of Genesis, turning to his mother inquired whether the men of those days "used to do sums on the ground." He accounted for his question by reading the passage, "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

That "Little Story"

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican has the following in reference to how Mr. Lincoln's famous "little story" was told to the rebel peace commissioners:

When Mr. Lincoln came back from his interview with the rebel peace commissioners, a worthy correspondent from Washington asserted in one of his letters that the president told Aleck Stephens one of his little droll stories. It was generally supposed that this

was a pleasant fiction; but I chance to know that it was actual truth. Says Stephens:—"Suppose your constitutional amendment be adopted by three fourths of the state legislature?"

"Then slavery will be abolished in every part of the country," replied Mr. Lincoln. "And what are we to do?" asked Stephens. "If we are to consent to reconstruction, I know that negroes will not consent to work unless forced to it, and I tell you that we shall all starve together. This is a mere supposition, case, but if it were a reality, what are we to do?"

Lincoln grew merry-eyed at once. "It reminds me of a story," said he, and then he told the old story ending with the sentence "Root hog or die." The moral was this:—"The southern people can go to work like honest people or starve. After a while Aleck Stephens told a story. "Many years ago," said he, "a host of congressmen were discussing the proper pronunciation of your state—Illinois. It was in the old hall of representatives, in the lobby where we have both spent many pleasant hours, and several of the Illinois delegation were present. Some of them asserted that the proper pronunciation was 'Illinoi,' others called it 'Illioise.' John Quincy Adams was called to decide the dispute. 'If one were to judge from the character of the representatives in this congress from that state,' said the old man, with a malicious smile, 'I should decide that the proper way to pronounce the word would be 'All-noise.' The president 'acknowledged the corn,' and there was a hearty laugh even from the senate Mr. Hunter."

For the Argus.
A Negro Raid on a Brewery.
Mr. Editor.—On Saturday last, the negro regiment from the island paraded about town, to celebrate the inauguration of their president, and, while out, they marched up to the Atlantic Brewery, stocked arms in front of the establishment, and made a general raid on the establishment. The proprietor Mr. Schmidt, was absent, but his lady protested against their acts, and so did his barkeeper. But it made no difference—they went into the bar room, compelled the barkeeper to give them all the beer in the bar and took all the cigars they could find; they then went to the beer cellar and brought out buckets of beer, and also into the brewery and took buckets of warm half-brewed beer from the vats and drank that also. After committing these lawless acts, damaging the proprietor some hundred dollars or more, the negroes marched away. On Sunday the colonel of the regiment came to the brewery to try and settle the matter, and promised to pay the damage, but had not done so at last accounts. Mr. Schmidt is a "loyal" Lincoln man—didn't he get about enough of the nigger?

From the Economist, Nov. 26, 1864.

Sewing Machines.
Blessed is the memory of all true housewives who have ever been the inventor of the sewing machine. It is a universal benefactor, who has made easy, pleasant and an hundred fold profitable one of the most important duties of woman to her household. He has also added lustre to the dignity of labor. Once ladies "gave out" their sewing to the seamstress and dress-maker, and few, since the days of our grandmothers, were seen with the needle in hand and either mending or making up a garment. But now the handsomest ornament of a room is the rosewood or walnut-cased sewing machine, and the prettiest adornment of it is the charming face and snowy fingers of the "lady of the house," or her daughter, busy at the wheel, braiding, embroidering, and "running the breadth" on a new dress. The choice of a machine in this day of new patents and multiplied improvements is a question of great importance, and, to many, very difficult of settlement. Every patent has its excellencies, and each well established firm puts in claim for advantages in their peculiar machine, possessed over all competitors, and indeed it must be admitted that some of the more prominent are worthy the patronage they receive, and well adapted to the purposes of the inventor.

But for a real, genuine, family machine, a time saver, thread-saver, labor-saver, the women of our house say, after making trial of one or two other different kinds, "Give us the Willcox & Gibbs."

When it had been in the house a couple of weeks, "the girls" fairly got enthusiastic over it, and we didn't know but what they were the dearest, instead of the cheapest in the market, for they were "running the machine" all day, without regard to cost, while cotton kept at 18c20 cents a spool.

The superiority of this machine is very apparent on a practical test. Its simplicity is a chief recommendation. An intelligent Miss of fourteen can comprehend the whole machine, operate it, and work it in two hours. It is an objection, "most of the machines of other patents, that they require so much time and skill to learn to operate on them. After the practice of months, or at least weeks, a lady of perseverance may attain something of proficiency in the use of one of them, but Willcox & Gibbs' is so simple in its arrangement, and the movement is so exceedingly easy, that there is no difficulty in any person doing so, and of doing so, becoming expert in the use of it in a very short time.

It is next to an impossibility for this machine to get out of order. This is no small merit, for a machine that ever gets out of order is always sure to be so just at a time when we can ill afford to be without its assistance. This machine will turn only one way, and a new beginner is, therefore, relieved from the annoyance of breaking needles and tangling thread, incident to all other machines.

It is a standing objection to most other machines that "they make too much noise;" the baby can't sleep, and the folks can't talk, while the operator's ears are filled with the rapid click, click of the wheel and shuttle for hours after she has ceased her work. Willcox & Gibbs' is a perfect cure-all for this nuisance; so noiseless is it, that a babe can sleep in the cradle close by the machine, and the sound of the movement is not heard across the room.

It saves thread from the original spool, thus saving the time and labor of spooling off continually to supply the bobbins. Its stitch is a single thread, which is an advantage, making a great saving in cotton, while its compactness renders it stronger than the machines of other patents, which is all that can be desired of either a double or single-stitch. On the whole, we are constrained, after close observation of the workings of different machines for more than a year, to award the palm of superiority to Messrs. Willcox & Gibbs' for the most complete article in all its parts, and perfect in its operations—a family machine, adapted to sewing any number of thicknesses from one to twenty folds of sheeting muslin.

Government trains and troops will obtain forage from the depots of Fort Kearney and Riley, from citizens on the route, in all cases giving the proper receipts to the citizens and making the proper return to the depot quartermaster, that no delay or trouble may ensue in issuing the proper vouchers.

At all times the overland mail will be so protected as to insure its safety by escorts running from one military post to another. Breaks in the telegraph line must be immediately reported and repaired. Sudden dashes of the Indians are no cause of stopping or turning back of mails, as the moment the Indians are driven off they can be pushed through. The mail stations through the country where Indian difficulties exist, should be placed within protecting distance of military posts.

Trains returning will be organized as above prescribed at some post near Denver, to be selected by Col. Moonlight, commanding the district of Colorado.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Captain and A. A. G.

Tennyson says that a kiss is merely an ideal pleasure. It may be a mere idea, but it is a touching one.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The first state election in 1865 takes place in New Hampshire, on the second Thursday of March. A governor, legislature and three members of congress are to be chosen. The nominees for governor are, Smyth, republican, and Harrington, democrat. The election being somewhat doubtful, it has been discovered by the administration that the quota of New Hampshire under the draft is about half as much as Vermont, which has the same population. At the discrimination Vermont is indignant, but she ought to recollect that, as her election does not come off until September, she has no reason to expect favors like a state where an election is now pending. It is elections that the administration look after more than anything else.

Publishing the Laws.
Frequent applications are made to us to publish at once certain acts lately passed by the 24th general assembly. We would state that in consequence of the pressure in the office of the secretary of state, it is impossible to select particular acts for immediate publication. The secretary of state is making all necessary arrangements for publication of the public acts, and we shall, as soon as possible, lay them in order before our readers. It would give us pleasure to select for publication such acts as seem most immediately

required for the public information, and in several cases we have done so. Let our readers be patient; the laws, or properly some of them, will reach them soon enough for their comfort.—Springfield Register.

A doubter says: "Never take 'come and see me' as a phrase meant in earnest, unless it is accompanied by a date. An invitation without 'circumstance' is no invitation at all. Depend upon it, if any man or woman desires your company, he or she will appoint a time for your visit. 'Call on me when you can make it convenient,' 'drop in as you are passing,' 'make us a visit whenever you have an hour to spare,' are social indefinitenesses by which men of the world understand that they are not expected to do the thing requested."

If we credit one-half the telegraphic stories of deserters from Lee's army coming to our lines, Lee must be nearly destitute of troops and his army nearly all inside of our lines.

Col. Thos. J. Henderson, of Stark county, and of the 112th Illinois volunteers, was confirmed by the senate as brevet brigadier general on the 21st ult.

An old gentleman with a large family was continually bored by his children with riddles and conundrums. "Going home one evening he was stopped by a countryman, who innocently inquired: "Can you tell me why this shop is closed?" "Get out with your conundrums!" cried the old gentleman, to the great astonishment of the countryman. "I've been bored to death with them these three months."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Daily Argus.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The transport Massachusetts arrived, and reports that a rebel naval force captured Port White, a splendid gunboat, mounting 17 heavy guns, just before Georgetown, Va. The sailors and marines landed and took possession of Georgetown. The rebel cavalry charged on them in the street and were gallantly repulsed with a loss of several killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was 101.

Admiral Dahlgren's flag ship "Harvest Moon" on her way down was sunk by a torpedo; all hands were saved with the exception of the ward-room steward.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The spirit of our people based upon the late victories, for celebration to day, received a fresh impulse by the announcement of Sherman's gallant exploit. The weather today is fine.

The N. Y. Tribune contains a long article on the exchange question, from one of its correspondents, recently escaped from a rebel prison. It complains of the great leniency displayed toward rebel prisoners by our government, while our own men are dying of starvation, and mentions numerous occasions where prominent rebels were released without any equivalent, while the same class of prisoners are treated by the rebels with the utmost severity. It charges the bad management of this matter upon Secretary Stanton, and demands that the country shall be honestly and fairly dealt with.

The Raleigh Journal, of the 3d, says:—On the train left Wilmington, our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of the market, was firing upon the enemy who had appeared upon the causeway, upon the west side of Cape Fear River. Their main advance was then checked at Alligator Creek. Some few skirmishers pushed forward but were driven off.

It is believed that Haggood's brigade, with the exception of the 7th battalion, has been captured. Some accidental cases may have escaped—they were dying of starvation, and mentions numerous occasions where prominent rebels were released without any equivalent, while the same class of prisoners are treated by the rebels with the utmost severity. It charges the bad management of this matter upon Secretary Stanton, and demands that the country shall be honestly and fairly dealt with.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 3d says:—The telegram from Fayetteville, says that at that time no Yankees had advanced in that direction from Wilmington. We have nothing from Sherman. He is supposed to be in the mud of South Carolina.

The Herald's Winchester correspondent says of Sheridan's expedition up the valley:—A few days ago three Winchester families, by the names of Sherrod, Lee and Bunnell were sent out of our lines on a charge of disloyalty. It is said they conspired together to get up a social ball, to which Gen. Sheridan was to be an invited guest, and during its progress a detachment of Mosby's gang was to seize the general, take him captive and convey him to Richmond. The plan was frustrated and the ladies are in full communication with those for whom they have exhibited such a warm sympathy.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 2d, says, Raleigh the Conservative alludes to Sherman's operations and indulges the hope that our plans are not thwarted, that our able generals and brave troops in that quarters will be able to bag him or send him howling to the rear if the report brought us by telegraph that the enemy force left by him at Columbus has been expelled; be true, then the repulse is front should be suffered, such would probably render his affairs desperate in the extreme. But we will not speculate in regard to matters which most soon cease to be matters for mere speculation.

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To-day's Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED
In the Post Office at Rock Island, State of Illinois, on the 6th day of March, 1866:

Angela Mary Mrs	Hazen Orville
Anna J J	Hawk C G
Allen Ellen Mrs	Hastock Elias E
Amity James	Hawkins Elias E
Browning W H	Hazel Elizabeth Mrs
Bowling T W	Hate Geo
Barnard Thomas O	Hastings H K
Boynton Thomas F	Hill James
Bryant Ruth Miss	Hardin Robbin
Bishop Mary E Mrs	Harvey P J
Briggs M W Mrs	Hill Maria W Mrs
Beau Lucy Miss	Henry M J Mrs
Burke John B	Hahn Lizzie Miss
Seabra John	Hill Lyman
Baker James	Horton Jane B
Bosworth Jay	Hill James
Biegler John	Hodge James
Blankhorn George	Honet J
Barlow H A	Ingram Joseph
Bryson E H	Jacger Michael
Barker Elias Miss	Jenkins Joseph
Barte Daniel	Johnson M
Barnes Charlotte A Mrs	King David
Barker A S	